

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:56:55 ON 06 MAR 2008
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 4 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1006657-22-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 4 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1006657-22-2

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experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> d que stat 15
L3 STR



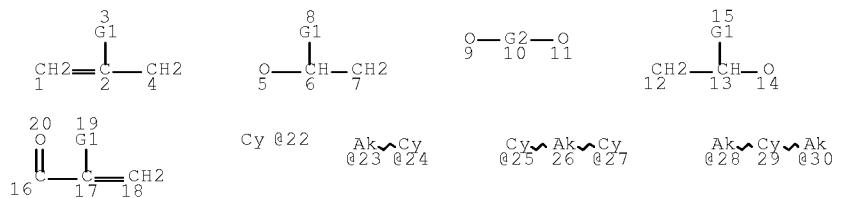
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NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 4
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS SAT AT 4
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L5 62762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3

100.0% PROCESSED 394644 ITERATIONS 62762 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

=> d que stat 110
L10 STR

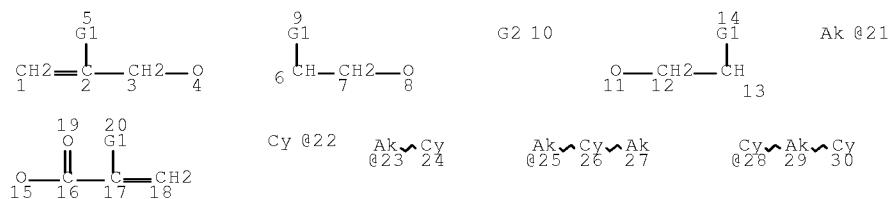


VAR G1=H/CH3
 VAR G2=21/22/23-9 24-11/23-11 24-9/25-9 27-11/28-9 30-11
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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 L15 STR

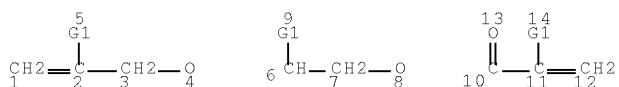


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 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
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 NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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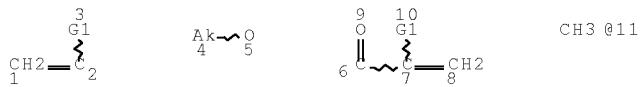


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 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
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 NUMBER OF NODES IS 14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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 L3 STR

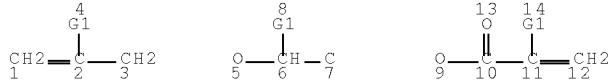


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 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
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 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L5 62762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L12 SCR 2026 OR 1313
 L24 STR



VAR G1=H/CH3
 NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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100.0% PROCESSED 945 ITERATIONS
 SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

200 ANSWERS

=> fil hcap
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:57:16 ON 06 MAR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2008 (20080305/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:49:59 ON 06 MAR 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:50:09 ON 06 MAR 2008
E US20070135560/PN

L1 1 S E3
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:51:36 ON 06 MAR 2008
L2 5 S E1-5

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:08:44 ON 06 MAR 2008
L3 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:21:15 ON 06 MAR 2008
L4 50 S L3
L5 62762 S L3 FUL
SAV L5 TEMP RED210/A
L6 1 S L2 AND L5

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:37:56 ON 06 MAR 2008
L7 STR
L8 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:05:40 ON 06 MAR 2008
L9 50 S L7 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L10 STR L7
L11 46 S L10 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L12 SCR 2026 OR 1313
L13 3 S L10 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L14 55 S L10 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
SAV L14 RED210S1/A

L15 STR L8
 L16 2 S L15 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
 L17 44 S L15 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
 SAV L17 RED210S2/A
 L18 1 S 41637-38-1/RN
 L19 0 S (L14 OR L17) AND C2H4O
 L20 11097 S L5 AND C2H4O
 L21 1 S L2 AND L20

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:27:31 ON 06 MAR 2008
 L22 STR
 L23 STR
 L24 STR L22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:42:04 ON 06 MAR 2008
 L25 5 S L23 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
 L26 158 S L23 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
 SAV RED210S3/A L26
 L27 12 S L24 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
 L28 200 S L24 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
 SAV L28 RED210S4/A
 L29 2 S (L26 OR L28) AND L20
 L30 39 S (L14 OR L17) AND ETHOXY
 L31 57 S (L26 OR L28) AND ETHOXY
 L32 57 S L29 OR L31

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:52:00 ON 06 MAR 2008
 L33 14 S L30
 L34 25 S L32
 L35 26 S L33 OR L34

FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 11:52:36 ON 06 MAR 2008
 L36 0 S L30
 L37 0 S L32

=> d 135 ibib abs hitstr hitind 1-26

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:935013 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:285289
 TITLE: Eugenol-derived monomers and acrylic polymers
 and compositions for biomedical uses
 INVENTOR(S): Rojo Del Olmo, Luis; Vazquez Lasa, Maria Blanca;
 San Roman Del Barrio, Julio; Deb, Sanjukta
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas,
 Spain
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Spanish
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2007093662	A1	20070823	WO 2007-ES70031	200702

14

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ES 2006-347

A

200602

15

AB The eugenol-derivative monomers have vinyl and methacrylate groups and alkyl substituents, e.g., eugenyl methacrylate, ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate and are prepared by reaction of eugenol or alkyl derivative with methacryloyl chloride. The eugenyl methacrylate or derivative polymers comprise the eugenyl methacrylate monomer or derivative and Me methacrylate or Et methacrylate and are prepared by radical polymerization using AIBN initiator, at 50-60°. Self-curable formulations comprise eugenyl methacrylate or derivative; Me methacrylate or Et methacrylate; an aromatic tertiary amine; a quinone inhibitor; acrylic polymer particles; 50-80% ZnO particles; benzoyl peroxide initiator; and x-ray contrast agents, selected from BaSO₄, ZrO₂, Ta oxide, Sr oxide, and organic compds. The self-curable composition is used by direct application and in-situ cure for temporary or permanent dental and bone reconstruction, i.e., vertebral bone setting, setting of osteoporotic fractures in minimally-invasive surgery.

IT 912479-75-5P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)

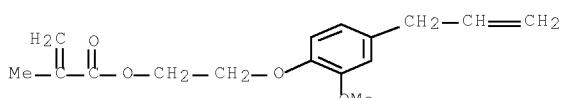
RN 912479-75-5 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3

CMF C16 H20 O4



IT 912479-77-7P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate copolymer

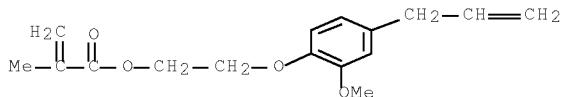
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)

RN 912479-77-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (CA INDEX NAME)

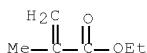
CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3
CMF C16 H20 O4

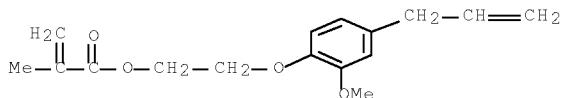


CM 2

CRN 97-63-2
CMF C6 H10 O2



IT 912479-73-3P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(monomer; eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
RN 912479-73-3 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 35

IT 912479-74-4P, Eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer 912479-75-5P
, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
IT 912479-76-6P, Ethyl methacrylate-eugenyl methacrylate copolymer
912479-77-7P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
IT 375856-97-6P, Eugenyl methacrylate 912479-73-3P,
Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(monomer; eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1079275 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:62955
TITLE: Solution- and Solid-Phase, Modular Approaches for Obtaining Different Natural Product-Like Polycyclic Architectures from an Aminoindoline Scaffold for Combinatorial Chemistry
AUTHOR(S): Reddy, P. Thirupathi; Quevillon, S.; Gan, Zhonghong; Forbes, Nauzer; Leek, Donald M.; Arya, Prabhat
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2006), 8(6), 856-871
PUBLISHER: CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
DOCUMENT TYPE: American Chemical Society
LANGUAGE: Journal
OTHER SOURCE(S): English
GI: CASREACT 146:62955

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

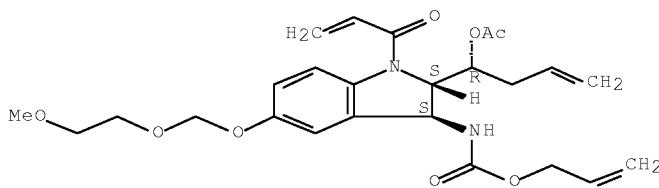
AB With the goal of developing a modular approach leading to different indoline alkaloid natural-product-like tricyclic derivs. having an unsatd. lactam, an aminoindoline-based bicyclic scaffold I was obtained from aminoindole II. The selective deprotection of the indoline N-Teoc or benzylic NHAlloc in compound I, followed by N-acryloylation and then subjection to a ring-closing metathesis reaction, successfully led to obtaining two different architectures having an unsatd. lactam functionality, e.g. III. This modular solution-phase methodol. was then developed on solid phase. To achieve this objective, the aminoindoline bicyclic scaffold having an addnl. hydroxyl group could be immobilized onto the solid support using alkylsilyl linker-based polystyrene macrobeads. By applying a ring-closing metathesis approach, a tricyclic derivative with seven-membered-ring unsatd. lactam and a tricyclic derivative with eight-membered-ring unsatd. lactam were then obtained from in a number of steps.

IT 916658-23-6P 916658-38-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solution and solid-phase preparation of natural product-like polycyclic compds. from aminoindole scaffold for combinatorial chemical)

RN 916658-23-6 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, N-[(2S,3S)-2-[(1R)-1-(acetyloxy)-3-buten-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-1-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-, 2-propen-1-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

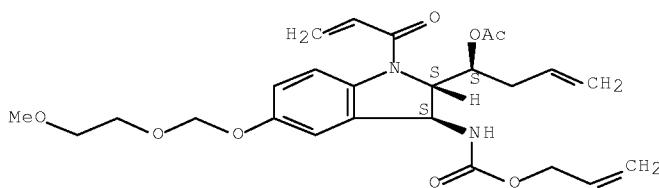
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 916658-38-3 HCPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, N-[(2S,3S)-2-[(1S)-1-(acetyloxy)-3-buten-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-1-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-, 2-propen-1-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 31-5 (Alkaloids)

IT 850559-86-3P 916658-22-5P 916658-23-6P 916658-26-9P
 916658-28-1DP, resin-bound 916658-28-1P 916658-29-2DP,
 resin-bound 916658-30-5DP, resin-bound 916658-31-6DP,
 resin-bound 916658-32-7DP, resin-bound 916658-35-0P
 916658-37-2P 916658-38-3P 916658-39-4P 916658-40-7P
 916658-41-8P 916658-42-9P 916658-43-0P 916658-44-1P
 916658-45-2P 916658-46-3DP, resin-bound 916658-47-4DP,
 resin-bound 916658-48-5DP, resin-bound 916658-49-6DP,
 resin-bound 916658-50-9DP, resin-bound 916658-51-0DP,
 resin-bound 916658-52-1DP, resin-bound

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(solution and solid-phase preparation of natural product-like polycyclic
 compds. from aminoindole scaffold for combinatorial chemical)

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:935643 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:425614

TITLE: From Natural Products to Polymeric Derivatives
 of "Eugenol": A New Approach for Preparation of

AUTHOR(S): Dental Composites and Orthopedic Bone Cements
 Rojo, Luis; Vazquez, Blanca; Parra, Juan; Lopez
 Bravo, Antonio; Deb, Sanjukta; San Roman, Julio
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Polymer Science and Technology,
 CSIC, Madrid, 28006, Spain
 SOURCE: Biomacromolecules (2006), 7(10), 2751-2761
 CODEN: BOMAF6; ISSN: 1525-7797

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Polymers with eugenol moieties covalently bonded to the macromol. chains were synthesized for potential application in orthopedic and dental cements. First, eugenol was functionalized with polymerizable groups. The synthetic methods employed afforded two different methacrylic derivs., where the acrylic and eugenol moieties were either directly bonded, eugenyl methacrylate (EgMA), or separated through an oxyethylene group, ethoxyeugenyl methacrylate (EEgMA). A typical Fisher esterification reaction was used for the synthesis of EgMA and EEgMA, affording the desired monomers in 80% yields. Polymerization of each of the novel monomers, at low conversion, provided soluble polymers consisting of hydrocarbon macromols. with pendant eugenol moieties. At high conversions only cross-linked polymers were obtained, attributed to participation of the allylic double bonds in the polymerization reaction. In addition, copolymers of each eugenol derivative with Et methacrylate (EMA) were prepared at low conversion, with the copolymn. reaction studied by assuming the terminal model and the reactivity ratios determined according to linear and nonlinear methods. The values obtained were $r_{EgMA} = 1.48$, $r_{EMA} = 0.55$ and $r_{EEgMA} = 1.22$, $r_{EMMA} = 0.42$. High mol. weight polymers and copolymers were obtained at low conversion. Anal. of thermal properties revealed a T_g of 95 °C for PEgMA and of 20 °C for PEEgMA and an increase in the thermal stability for the eugenol derivs. polymers and copolymers with respect to that of PEMA. Water sorption of the copolymers was found to decrease with the eugenol derivative content. Both monomers EgMA and EEgMA showed antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus mutans*, producing inhibition halos of 7 and 21 mm, resp. Finally, cell culture studies revealed that the copolymers did not leach any toxic eluants and showed good cellular proliferation with respect to PEMA. This study thus indicates that the eugenyl methacrylate derivs. are potentially good candidates for dental and orthopedic cements.

IT 912479-73-5P 912479-77-7P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)

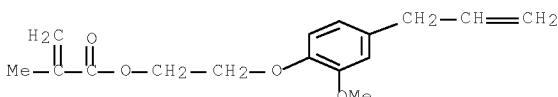
RN 912479-75-5 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3

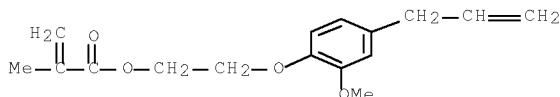
CMF C16 H20 O4



RN 912479-77-7 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with
 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
 (CA INDEX NAME)

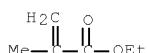
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CRN 912479-73-3
 CMF C16 H20 O4

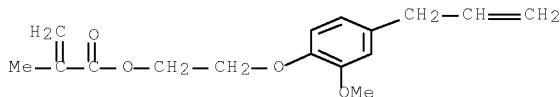


CM 2

CRN 97-63-2
 CMF C6 H10 O2



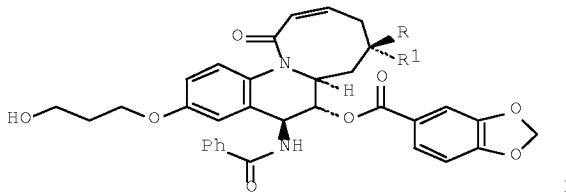
IT 912479-73-3P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN
 (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from
 polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
 RN 912479-73-3 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-
 yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 25, 35
 IT 912479-74-4P 912479-75-5P 912479-76-6P
 912479-77-7P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN
 (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from
 polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
 IT 375856-97-6P 912479-73-3P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN

(Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:826263 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:438789
TITLE: Part 2: Building Diverse Natural-Product-Like Architectures from a Tetrahydroaminoquinoline Scaffold. Modular Solution- and Solid-Phase Approaches for Use in High-Throughput Generation of Chemical Probes
AUTHOR(S): Sharma, Utpal; Srivastava, Stuti; Prakesch, Michael; Sharma, Maya; Leek, Donald M.; Arya, Prabhat
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2006), 8(5), 735-761
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:438789
GI



AB The solution- and solid-phase synthesis to obtain several natural-product-like, tetrahydroquinoline-based, polycyclic derivs. were developed. In one approach, two derivs. I (R = OAc, R1 = H; R = H, R1 = OAc), having an eight-membered unsatd. lactam, were successfully obtained both in solution and on solid support.

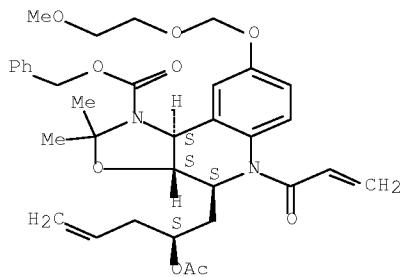
IT 912628-55-8P 912628-59-2P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (solution- and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based
 natural-product-like polycyclic derivs.)

RN 912628-55-8 HCPLUS

CN Oxazolo[5,4-c]quinoline-1(2H)-carboxylic acid, 4-[(2S)-2-(acetyloxy)-4-pentenyl]-3a,4,5,9b-tetrahydro-8-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-2,2-

dimethyl-5-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-, phenylmethyl ester, (3aS,4S,9bS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

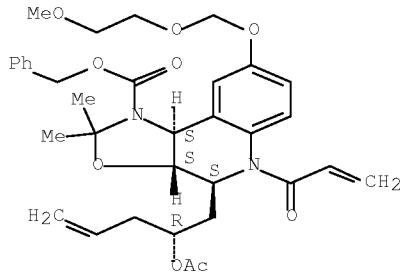
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 912628-59-2 HCPLUS

CN Oxazolo[5,4-c]quinoline-1(2H)-carboxylic acid, 4-[(2R)-2-(acetyloxy)-4-pentenyl]-3a,4,5,9b-tetrahydro-8-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-2,2-dimethyl-5-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-, phenylmethyl ester, (3aS,4S,9bS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 31-5 (Alkaloids)

IT	912483-62-6P	912483-77-3P	912628-45-6P	912628-46-7P
	912628-47-8P	912628-50-3P	912628-52-5P	912628-54-7P
	912628-55-3P	912628-58-1P	912628-59-2P	
	912628-61-6DP, resin-bound	912628-61-6P	912628-62-7DP,	
	resin-bound	912628-63-8DP,	resin-bound	912628-65-0DP,
	resin-bound	912628-65-0P	912628-66-1DP,	resin-bound
	912628-67-2DP, resin-bound	912628-70-7DP,	resin-bound	
	912628-70-7P	912628-72-9P	912628-73-0P	912628-74-1P
	912628-75-2P	912628-76-3P	912628-77-4P	912628-78-5P
	912628-79-6P	912628-80-9P	912628-81-0P	912628-82-1P
	912628-83-2P	912628-84-3P	912628-85-4P	912628-86-5P
	912628-87-6P	912628-88-7P	912628-89-8P	912628-90-1P
	912628-91-2P	912628-92-3P	912628-93-4P	912628-94-5P
	912628-95-6P	912628-96-7P	912628-97-8P	912628-98-9P
	912628-99-0P	912629-00-6DP, resin-bound	912629-01-7DP,	
	resin-bound	912629-02-8DP, resin-bound	912629-03-9DP,	

resin-bound 912629-04-0DP, resin-bound 912629-05-1DP,
 resin-bound 912629-12-0DP, resin-bound 912629-18-6DP,
 resin-bound 912629-22-2DP, resin-bound 912629-24-4DP,
 resin-bound 912629-25-5DP, resin-bound
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (solution- and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based
 natural-product-like polycyclic derivs.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:269793 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:340792

TITLE: Lithography technique using silicone molds
 INVENTOR(S): Bahadur, Maneesh; Chen, Wei; Albaugh, John;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Harkness, Brian; Tonge, James
 Dow Corning Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006031455	A2	20060323	WO 2005-US31150	200508 31
WO 2006031455	A3	20061026		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
EP 1803033	A2	20070704	EP 2005-793402	200508 31
R:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			
CN 101019074	A	20070815	CN 2005-80030625	200508 31
US 2007269747	A1	20071122	US 2007-659989	200702 12
KR 2007052305	A	20070521	KR 2007-705858	200703 13

3/11/2008

10/588,210

15

Deleted: 3/6/2008

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-609425P

P

200409

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WO 2005-US31150

W

200508

31

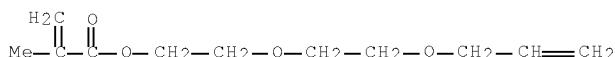
AB A method includes the steps of: (A) filling a silicone mold having a patterned surface with a curable (meth)acrylate formulation, (B) curing the curable (meth)acrylate formulation to form a patterned feature, (C) separating the silicone mold and the patterned feature, optionally (D) etching the patterned feature, and optionally (E) repeating steps (A) to (D) reusing the silicone mold. The curable (meth)acrylate formulation contains a fluorofunctional (meth)acrylate, a (meth)acrylate, and a photoinitiator.

IT 208995-35-1

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(lithog. technique using silicone molds)

RN 208995-35-1 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl-2-[methyl-2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 75-91-2D, 1,1-Dimethylethyl hydroperoxide, reaction product with bis[2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-(octyloxy)-4-piperidinyl] ester 78-08-0, Vinyltriethoxysilane 78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, uses 80-62-6, Methyl methacrylate 86-39-5, 2-Chlorothioxanthone 96-05-9, Allyl methacrylate 97-63-2, Ethyl methacrylate 97-86-9, Isobutyl methacrylate 97-88-1, n-Butyl methacrylate 97-90-5, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 97-99-4 101-43-9, Cyclohexyl methacrylate 105-16-8, Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate 106-63-8, Isobutyl acrylate 106-74-1, 2-Ethoxyethyl acrylate 106-91-2, Glycidyl methacrylate 107-98-2, 1-Methoxy-2-propanol 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, uses 109-16-0, Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate 109-17-1, Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate 111-20-6, Decanedioic acid, uses 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol 119-53-9D, Benzoin, ether 119-61-9, Benzophenone, uses 126-98-7, Methacrylonitrile 142-90-5, Lauryl methacrylate 407-47-6 502-44-3D, Caprolactone, acrylate deriv 585-07-9, tert-Butyl methacrylate 611-73-4 681-84-5, Tetramethoxysilane 688-84-6, 2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate 818-61-1, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate 868-77-9, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate 923-26-2, 2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate 947-19-3, 1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone 989-38-8, Rhodamine 6G 999-61-1, 2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate 1070-70-8, 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate 1189-08-8 1330-61-6, Isodecyl acrylate 1663-39-4, tert-Butyl acrylate 2082-81-7, Butanediol dimethacrylate 2156-97-0, Lauryl acrylate 2223-82-7, Neopentyl glycol diacrylate 2358-84-1, Diethylene glycol dimethacrylate 2370-63-0, 2-Ethoxyethyl methacrylate 2399-48-6, Tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate

2439-35-2, Dimethyl aminoethyl acrylate 2455-24-5,
Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate 2461-18-9D,
[(Dodecyloxy)methyl]oxirane, reaction product with
4-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl] 2478-10-6,
4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate 2495-25-2, Tridecyl methacrylate
2495-35-4, Benzyl acrylate 2495-37-6, Benzyl methacrylate
2530-83-8, Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane 2530-85-0 2602-34-8
2768-02-7, Vinyltrimethoxysilane 2867-47-2, Dimethyl aminoethyl
methacrylate 3066-71-5, Cyclohexyl acrylate 3076-04-8, Tridecyl
acrylate 3121-61-7, 2-Methoxyethyl acrylate 3290-92-4,
Trimethylol propane trimethacrylate 3524-68-3, Pentaerythritol
triacrylate 4074-88-8, Diethylene glycol diacrylate 4491-03-6,
Bisphenol A diacrylate 4813-57-4, Stearyl acrylate 4986-89-4,
Pentaerythritol tetraacrylate 5039-78-1 5888-33-5, Isobornyl
acrylate 6606-59-3, 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate 6652-28-4,
Benzoin isopropyl ether 7328-17-8 7473-98-5,
2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one 7534-94-3, Isobornyl
methacrylate 7779-31-9 9016-00-6D, Polydimethylsiloxane,
polyether-modified 13048-33-4, 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate
13402-02-3, Cetyl acrylate 15206-55-0, Methylbenzoyl formate
15625-89-5, Trimethylol propane triacrylate 15895-80-4
17831-71-9, Tetraethylene glycol diacrylate 19485-03-1,
1,3-Butylene glycol diacrylate 21142-29-0, 3-
Methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane 22499-12-3, Benzoin isobutyl
ether 24615-84-7, 2-Carboxyethyl acrylate 24650-42-8,
Benzildimethylketal 25154-39-6, Tetrafluoropropyl acrylate
25721-76-0, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate 25736-86-1
25736-86-1 25852-49-7, Polypropylene glycol dimethacrylate
26570-48-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate 27458-06-6,
Benzoylbenzoic acid 27905-45-9 28961-43-5 29570-58-9D,
Dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, caprolactone modified 29590-42-9,
Isooctyl acrylate 31621-69-9 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
32171-39-4 32360-05-7, Stearyl methacrylate 36811-99-1,
2,2'-(2,5-Thiophendiyl)bis(tert-butylbenzoxazole) 38056-88-1
38785-10-3, Trifluoroethyl methacrylate 39420-45-6, Polypropylene
glycol monomethacrylate 39670-09-2 41637-38-1, Bisphenol A
ethoxylate dimethacrylate 41680-37-9D, Dipentaerythritol
hexamethacrylate, caprolactone modified 42594-17-2, Tricyclodecane
dimethanol diacrylate 42978-66-5, Tripropylene glycol diacrylate
48145-04-6, 2-Phenoxyethyl acrylate 51728-26-8 52408-84-1
52408-84-1 53879-54-2 56093-53-9, Pentaerythritol acrylate
57472-68-1, Dipropylene glycol diacrylate 60506-81-2,
Dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate 61253-00-7, Octafluoropentyl
methacrylate 64111-89-3, Dipropylene glycol dimethacrylate
64401-02-1 67362-76-9, 2-Butoxyethyl-4-dimethylaminobenzoate
72829-09-5 73507-02-5, Methyl benzoylbenzoate 75577-70-7,
Trimethylolpropane ethoxy triacrylate 82799-44-8 83846-85-9,
4-Benzoyl-4'-methylidiphenyl sulfide 84170-74-1 92933-79-4,
Octafluoropentyl acrylate 94108-97-1, Ditrimethylolpropane
tetraacrylate 119313-12-1 162881-26-7,
Phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide 208995-35-1
236422-51-8, Octyl decyl acrylate 880485-38-1 880485-39-2D,
reaction product with [(dodecyloxy)methyl]oxirane
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(lithog. technique using silicone molds)

L35 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:23389 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:115027

TITLE: Production of organic glasses containing low

INVENTOR(S): amounts of residual monomers
 Arzhakov, M. S.; Arzhakov, S. A.; D'yachkov, A. I.; D'yachkov, I. A.; Skorobogatova, A. E.; Stoyachenko, I. L.; Chernavin, V. A.

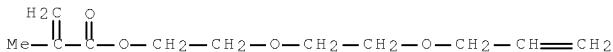
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia
 SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
 CODEN: RUXXE7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

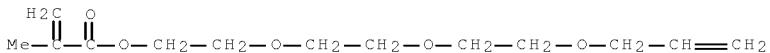
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2243978	C2	20050110	RU 2001-121094	200107 30
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2001-121094	200107 30

AB A polymer for manufacturing organic glasses is produced by radical polymerization of Me methacrylate or its mixts. with (meth)acrylates or vinyl acetate in the presence of a radical initiator to obtain a polymer-monomer mixture, followed by extrusion with simultaneous depolymer. The radical initiator is a mixture of at least two initiators with different decomposition temps., or an initiator with two different decomposition temps. The method provides polymers containing low amts. of residual monomers (monomer conversions close to 100%). Thus, Me methacrylate was polymerized at 230° in the presence of tert-Bu perbenzoate (0.3) and tert-Bu peroxide (0.1%) to a monomer conversion of 90%, followed by extrusion at 110° with simultaneous depolymer. to a monomer conversion > 99% and a mol. weight of 230,000.

IT 58985-94-7DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 58985-96-9DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of organic glasses containing low amts. of residual monomers)
 RN 58985-94-7 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58985-96-9 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F265-06
 ICS C08F002-46; C08J003-28; B29C071-00; B29C055-12

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, polymers 96-05-9DP, Allyl methacrylate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 1025-15-6DP, Triallyl isocyanurate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 2998-04-1DP, Diallyl adipate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 16839-48-8DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 26330-22-3DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 26872-73-1DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 58985-94-7DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 58985-96-9DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of organic glasses containing low amts. of residual monomers)

L35 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1041465 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:177537

TITLE: Comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate

AUTHOR(S): Sun, Xiao-Guang; Hou, Jun; Kerr, John B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: EETD, MS 62-203, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA

SOURCE: Electrochimica Acta (2005), 50(5), 1139-1147
 CODEN: ELCAAV; ISSN: 0013-4686

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Comb-shaped single ion conductors have been synthesized by (1) sulfonation of small mol. chloroethyleneglycols, which, after ion exchange to the Li⁺ salt were then converted to the acrylate by reaction with acryloyl chloride and copolymerd. with polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether acrylate (Mn = 454, n = 8) (PAE8-co-E3SO3Li); (2) sulfonation of chloride end groups grafted on to prepolymers of polyacrylate ethers (PAE8-g-EnSO3Li, n = 2, 3). The highest conductivity at 25 °C of 2.0 + 10⁻⁷ S cm⁻¹ was obtained for the PAE8-co-E3SO3Li with a salt concentration of EO/Li = 40. The conductivity of PAE8-g-E3SO3Li is lower than that of PAE8-co-E3SO3Li at similar salt concns., which is related to the incomplete sulfonation of the grafted polymer that leads to a lower concentration of Li⁺. The addition of 50 weight% of plasticizer, PC/EMC (1/1, volume/volume), to PAE8-g-E2SO3Li increases the ambient conductivity by three orders of magnitude, which is due to the increased ion mobility in a micro-liquid environment and an increase concentration of free ions as a result of the higher dielec. constant of the solvent. A sym. Li/Li cell with an electrolyte membrane consisting of 75 weight % PC/EMC (1/1, volume/volume) was cycled at a c.d. of 100 μA cm⁻² at 85 °C. The cycling profile showed no concentration polarization after a break-in period during the first few cycles, which was apparently due to reaction of the solvent at the lithium metal surface that reacted with lithium metal to form a stable SEI layer.

IT 835628-76-7DP, Diethylene glycol allyl ether acrylate-oxirane graft copolymer, methyl ether, reaction products with {3-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate)

RN 835628-76-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester, polymer with oxirane, methyl ether, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

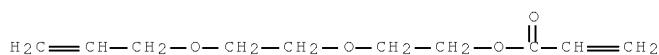
CM 1

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O

CM 2

CRN 835628-75-6
CMF (C10 H16 O4 . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 286834-16-0
CMF C10 H16 O4

CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

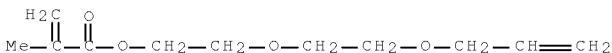
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 52
 IT 835628-37-0P 835628-38-1DP, reaction products with allyl ether-containing polyacrylate and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts 835628-39-2DP, reaction products with {3-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts 835628-74-5P, Ethylene oxide-lithium 2-[2-(2-acryloyloxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl sulfonate graft copolymer, methyl ether 835628-76-7DP, Diethylene glycol allyl ether acrylate-oxirane graft copolymer, methyl ether, reaction products with {3-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

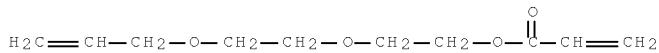
L35 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:249875 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:272482
 TITLE: Aqueous (meth)acrylate compositions for
 water-resistant products with good colorant
 dispersion stability
 INVENTOR(S): Fukada, Akihiko; Awaji, Toshio; Yoshimune, Soki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004091757	A	20040325	JP 2002-258847	200209 04
JP 4052904	B2	20080227	JP 2002-258847	200209 04
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				

AB Title compns., useful for jet-printing inks, coatings, adhesives, resists, etc., contain acetal- and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing (meth)acrylates and optionally photopolymn. initiators. Thus, a reaction product of 2-vinyloxyethoxyethyl methacrylate with tetraethylene glycol was mixed with water, Irgacure 3050 (photopolymn. initiator), and Benzopurpurin 4B (red direct dye) and left for 30 min to show no separation of the dye. The composition was applied on copying paper and UV cured to give a water-resistant coating with no discoloration after 1 min in water.
 IT 58985-94-7DF, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 286834-16-0DP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds.
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous compns. containing acetal and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing (meth)acrylates for water-resistant inks with good colorant dispersion stability)
 RN 58985-94-7 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 286834-16-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F299-00
 ICS C08F020-28
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 37
 IT 50-70-4DP, D-Sorbitol, reaction products with vinyl ether
 bond-containing acrylates 112-60-7DP, Tetraethylene glycol, reaction
 products with vinyl ether bond-containing (meth)acrylates 765-12-8DP,
 Triethylene glycol divinyl ether, reaction products with triethylene
 glycol mono(meth)acrylate 818-61-1DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate,
 reaction products with triethylene glycol divinyl ether and
 tetraethylene glycol 9004-75-5DP, Polyethylene glycol
 monosuccinate, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing
 acrylates 19812-60-3DP, Tetraethylene glycol monoacrylate,
 reaction products with triethylene glycol unsatd. ethers
 21217-75-4DP, Tetraethylene glycol monomethacrylate, reaction
 products with triethylene glycol unsatd. ethers 25618-55-7DP,
 Polyglycerine, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing
 acrylates 50586-59-9DP, Polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane
 ether, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates
 58985-94-7DP, reaction products with polyols or
 carboxy-containing compds. 76392-22-8DP, reaction products with
 polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 86273-46-3DP, reaction products
 with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 90736-68-8DP,
 4,7,10,13-Tetraoxahexadeca-1,15-diene, reaction products with
 triethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate 123831-04-9P
 286834-16-0DP, reaction products with polyols or
 carboxy-containing compds. 673477-34-4DP, reaction products with vinyl
 ether bond-containing acrylates
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous compns. containing acetal and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing
 (meth)acrylates for water-resistant inks with good colorant
 dispersion stability)

L35 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:158181 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:357767
 TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of network type
 single ion conductors
 AUTHOR(S): Sun, Xiao-Guang; Reeder, Craig L.; Kerr, John B.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley,
 CA, 94720, USA
 SOURCE: Macromolecules (2004), 37(6), 2219-2227
 CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB New single ion conductors were synthesized by grafting the allyl group-containing lithium salt, lithium bis(allylmalonato)borate (LiBAMB), onto allyl group-containing comb-branch polyacrylate or polymethacrylate ethers by means of hydrosilylation. The highest ambient temperature conductivity of 3.5×10^{-7} S cm⁻¹ was obtained for a polyacrylate ether-based single ion conductor containing eight EO units in the side chain and five EO units in the crosslinking side chain, to which the anion was fixed with a salt

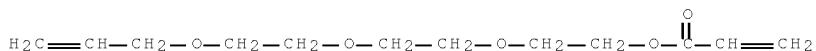
concentration of EO/Li = 20. For polyacrylate ether-based single ion conductors, an increase of chain length in both side chains and crosslinking anion chains favors an increase of ionic conductivity. The addition of 50 weight % EC/DMC (1/1, weight/weight) increased the ionic conductivity by more than 2 orders of magnitude due to both the increase in ionic mobility from the liquid phase and the increase in the concentration of free ions from the high dielec. constant of the solvent. The preliminary Li/Li cycling profiles of dry polyacrylate- and polymethacrylate ether-based single ion conductors are encouraging as almost no concentration polarization or relaxation was observed. The observed increase in cell potential with cycling is apparently due to an increase in the interfacial impedance associated with the SEI layer, and the cell failure is accompanied by the decomposition of the ester bond of the polyacrylate backbone.

IT 681819-03-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(monomer; for preparation of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-based network-type single ion conductors)

RN 681819-03-4 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 681819-06-7P 681819-10-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis and characterization of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-based network-type single ion conductors)

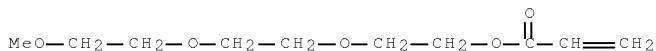
RN 681819-06-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester, polymer with 2-(2-propenoxy)ethyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 48067-72-7

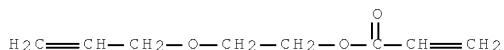
CMF C10 H18 O5



CM 2

CRN 7784-80-7

CMF C8 H12 O3



RN 681819-10-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24-octaoxapentacos-1-yl ester,
 polymer with 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-propenoate
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

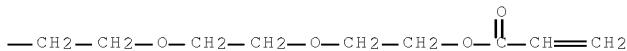
CM 1

CRN 681819-08-9
 CMF C20 H38 O10

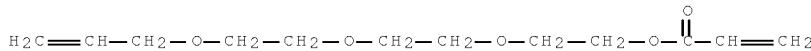
PAGE 1-A

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-

PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 681819-03-4
 CMF C12 H20 O5

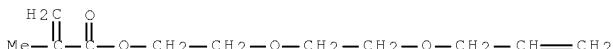
CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 52
 IT 7784-80-7P, 2-Allyloxyethyl acrylate 16839-48-8P, 2-Allyloxyethyl
 methacrylate 48067-72-7P 51382-35-5P 681819-03-4P
 681819-04-5P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; for preparation of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-based
 network-type single ion conductors)
 IT 681819-06-7P 681819-07-8P 681819-09-0P
 681819-10-3P 681819-11-4P 681819-12-5P
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis and characterization of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-
 based network-type single ion conductors)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:842320 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376826

TITLE: Siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers,
 and ophthalmic lenses from the polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Masataka; Yokota, Mitsuru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001323024	A	20011120	JP 2000-140441	200005 12
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-140441	200005 12

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:376826
 AB $XO(CH_2CHRO)m(CH_2)nA$ (X = group having polymerizable C-C unsatd. bond; R = H, Me; A = siloxanyl; m, n = 2-10), polymers containing the monomers, and ophthalmic lenses made from the polymers are claimed. The lenses such as contact lenses have high O permeability, high water content, and low modulus of elasticity. Contact lenses were manufactured from $CH_2:CMcCO_2(CH_2CH_2O)_2(CH_2)_3Si(OSiMe_3)_3$ (preparation given), N,N-dimethylacrylamide, and triethylene glycol dimethacrylate.
 IT 58985-94-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers, and contact lenses therefrom)
 RN 58985-94-7 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F030-08
 ICS A61L027-00; C07F007-08; C08F299-08; G02B001-04; G02C007-04
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 IT 15075-50-0P, Diethylene glycol monoallyl ether 58985-94-7P
 374534-72-2P 374534-73-3P 374534-74-4P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers, and contact lenses therefrom)

L35 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780791 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:319624
 TITLE: Compositions for three-dimensional printing of solid objects

INVENTOR(S): Bredt, James F.; Clark, Sarah L.; Uy, Evert F.; Dicologero, Matthew J.; Anderson, Timothy; Tarkenian, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Z Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

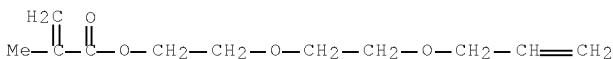
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2001078969	A2	20011025	WO 2001-US12220	200104 13
WO 2001078969	A3	20020530		
W: CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2405539	A1	20011025	CA 2001-2405539	200104 13
EP 1272334	A2	20030108	EP 2001-927008	200104 13
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003531220	T	20031021	JP 2001-576254	200104 13
US 2005197431	A1	20050908	US 2005-68487	200502 28
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-197118P	P 200004 14
			US 2000-197526P	P 200004 14
			US 2001-835292	B3 200104 13
			WO 2001-US12220	W 200104 13

AB The composition for selectively adhering particulate material to form a solid object in a three-dimensional printer comprises a nonaq. organic compound 208995-35-1, Di(propylene glycol) allyl ether methacrylate
IT RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(compns. for three-dimensional printing of solid objects)
RN 208995-35-1 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl-2-[methyl-2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1-Me)

IC ICM B29C067-00
 ICS B29C041-00; B41J002-01; C09D011-10
 CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 75-65-0,
 tert-Butanol, uses 97-88-1, Butyl methacrylate 106-65-0,
 Dimethyl succinate 111-55-7, Ethylene glycol diacetate 123-25-1,
 Diethyl succinate 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 471-34-1,
 Calcium carbonate, uses 544-17-2, Calcium formate 627-93-0,
 Dimethyl adipate 1189-08-8, 1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate
 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses
 1317-61-9, Iron oxide (Fe3O4), uses 1327-44-2, Potassium aluminum
 silicate 1330-43-4, Sodium tetraborate 1335-30-4, Aluminum
 silicate 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide,
 uses 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1985-51-9, Neopentyl glycol
 dimethacrylate 6484-52-2, Ammonium nitrate, uses 6606-59-3,
 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate 7558-79-4 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate,
 uses 7783-28-0, Ammonium hydrogen phosphate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl
 alcohol 9002-98-6 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8,
 Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-56-9, ABS
 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate 9080-79-9, Sodium polystyrene
 sulfonate 10042-91-8 11104-48-6, Calcium aluminate 12125-02-9,
 Ammonium chloride, uses 13048-33-4, 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate
 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 18023-33-1, Vinyltriisopropoxysilane
 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer 25087-26-7,
 Polymethacrylic acid 26062-79-3, Polydiallyldimethylammonium
 chloride 26124-23-2, Vinylpyrrolidone-acrylamide copolymer
 31113-94-7, Vinyl methyl ether-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer
 42978-66-5, Tri(propylene glycol) diacrylate 48145-04-6, Ethylene
 glycol phenyl ether acrylate 54193-36-1, Polymethacrylic acid
 sodium salt 208995-35-1, Di(propylene glycol) allyl ether
 methacrylate 367277-91-6, Vinylpyrrolidone-2-ethyl-2-oxazoline
 copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (compns. for three-dimensional printing of solid objects)

L35 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:600088 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:291215
 TITLE: Curable acrylic polysiloxane compositions for
 flexible weather-resistant coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Iga, Nobuo; Oosugi, Koji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10245488	A	19980914	JP 1997-65402	199703 03

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-65402 199703
03

AB The compns. comprise (a) polysiloxanes bearing ≥ 2 SiH groups/mol., (b) alkenyl group-containing acrylic polymers (iodine value 40-100, Mn 1000-100,000), and (c) hydrosilylation catalysts, where the mol. ratio of SiH in (a) to alkenyl in (b) is 0.5-4. Thus, a varnish of 2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid-cyclohexyl methacrylate copolymer (Mn 4100, iodine value 60) was mixed with di-Ph Me H polysiloxane, 2% EtOH solution of chloroplatinic acid, and 2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol, applied on an Fe sheet, and baked to give clear coatings showing excellent acid resistance, pencil hardness H, and good resistance to xylene rubbing test.

IT 214133-80-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
214133-81-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
214133-83-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
214133-84-3DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(curable acrylic polysiloxane coatings with excellent weather resistance and flexibility)

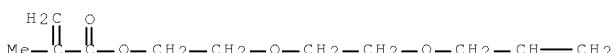
RN 214133-80-9 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-94-7

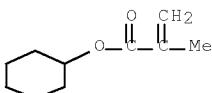
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CM 2

CRN 101-43-9

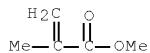
CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 3

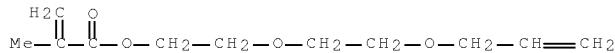
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CMF C8 H8

CM 4

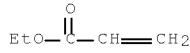
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

RN 214133-81-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with
 ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and
 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

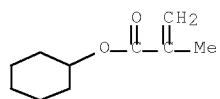
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CMF C11 H18 O4

CM 2

CRN 140-88-5
CMF C5 H8 O2

CM 3

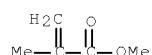
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CM 4

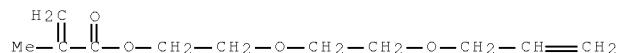
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CMF C8 H8

CM 5

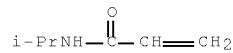
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

RN 214133-83-2 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, N-(1-methylethyl)-2-propenamide, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

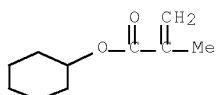
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CRN 58985-94-7
CMF C11 H18 O4

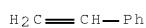
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CRN 2210-25-5
CMF C6 H11 N O

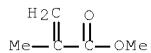
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CRN 101-43-9
CMF C10 H16 O2

CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

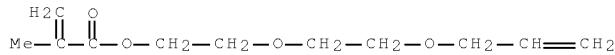
CM 5

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

RN 214133-84-3 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with
ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-propenoate, N-(1-methylethyl)-2-propenamide,
methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]ethyl
2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

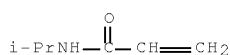
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CRN 58985-94-7
CMF C11 H18 O4

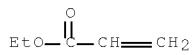
CM 2

CRN 2210-25-5

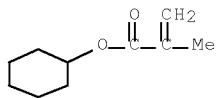
CMF C6 H11 N O



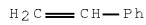
CM 3

CRN 140-88-5
CMF C5 H8 O2

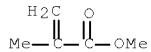
CM 4

CRN 101-43-9
CMF C10 H16 O2

CM 5

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2IC ICM C08L083-05
ICS C08G081-02; C08L029-10; C08L033-06; C08L033-14; C09D129-10;

C09D133-06; C09D133-14; C09D183-05

CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 155904-19-1DP, Diphenylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer, trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with alkenyl-containing acrylic polymers 214133-64-9DP, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-65-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-66-1DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-67-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-69-4DP, 2-Allyloxyethyl acrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-70-7DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-71-8DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-72-9DP, reaction products with di-Ph Me H polysiloxane 214133-74-1DP, Cyclohexyl methacrylate-9-decetyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-75-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-76-3DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-79-6DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-80-9DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-81-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-83-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-84-3DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(curable acrylic polysiloxane coatings with excellent weather resistance and flexibility)

L35 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:397820 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:68138

TITLE: Preparation of alkoxylated glycidyl (meth)acrylates

INVENTOR(S): Fan, Mingxin; Ceska, Gary W.; Horgan, James;

Hazell, Thomas W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sartomer Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5763629	A	19980609	US 1996-772979	199612 23
WO 9828287	A1	19980702	WO 1997-EP7283	199712 22
EP 946535	A1	19991006	EP 1997-954468	199712 22

W: CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE

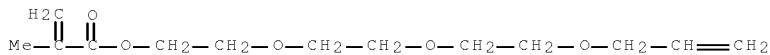
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 632060	A2	19950104	EP 1994-304825	199407 01
EP 632060	A3	19950125		
EP 632060	B1	19981014		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 07070246	A	19950314	JP 1994-67362	199404 05
JP 3105733	B2	20001106		
JP 07076611	A	19950320	JP 1994-91902	199404 28
JP 3107702	B2	20001113		
US 5476912	A	19951219	US 1994-268321	199406 30
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-164640	A 199307 02
			JP 1993-175176	A 199307 15
			JP 1994-67362	A 199404 05
			JP 1994-91902	A 199404 28

AB A silicone-modified acrylic copolymer having a weight-average mol. weight (Mw) 5000-1,000,000, comprising (a) acrylate structural unit having an C<13-alkyl group or an aryl group having 6-14 C atoms; (b) a siloxane modified acrylate unit where siloxane is covalently bound through A which is a divalent organic group having 2-20 C atoms which may optionally comprise an ether bond or an ester bond in the main chain; optionally (c) acrylate structural unit having an ethylenically unsatd. hydrocarbon group of 2-20 C atoms which may optionally comprise an ether bond or an ester in the main chain with a:b:c (10-99.9):(90-0.1):(0-89.9). An adhesive was prepared from the graft polymer (Mw 160,000) of Me₃SiO(Me₂SiO)₁₀(MeHSiO)₁₀S iMe₃ 27.9, catalyst 0.33, and allyl methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer 5 g, dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, applied on acrylic plate, and bonded with a silicone paste, showing adhesion (to acrylic plate even after 3 min warm water soaking) >20 Kg/cm².

IT 53985-96-9DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and adhesion properties of)

RN 58985-96-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F008-42
ICS C08G081-02

CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63

IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 96-05-9DP, Allyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 96-33-3DP, Methyl acrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 999-55-3DP, Allyl acrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2210-28-8DP, Propyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2495-25-2DP, Tridecyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2495-37-6DP, Benzyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 4245-37-8DP, Vinyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 13533-08-9DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 58935-96-9DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 110083-27-7DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and adhesion properties of)

L35 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:196399 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:196399

TITLE: Waterless presensitized lithographic plate with photosensitive layer containing allyloxyethyl acrylate copolymer

INVENTOR(S) : Azuma, Tatsuzi; Kawamura, Koichi; Kita, Nobuyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Jap
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

SOURCE: SPN. ROYAL TO
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

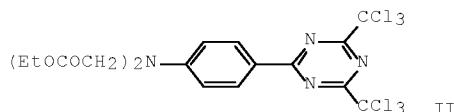
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO. NO.:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 02226248	A	19900907	JP 1989-46955	198902 28
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-46955	198902 28

GI



AB The title plate comprises a substrate coated with a photosensitive layer containing (1) a copolymer having ≥ 30 mol% structural unit $\text{CH}_2\text{CRCO}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CHR1O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ (I; R, R1 = H, Me; n = 1-15); (2) a monomer or oligomer having ≥ 1 photopolymerizable ethylenic double bond; and (3) a photopolymer. initiator, and a silicone rubber layer. The plate provides high-quality images and shows good printing durability. Thus, an Al plate with a primer layer was coated with a composition containing 2-methacryloxyethylhydrogen succinate-I (R = Me, R1 = H, n = 1) copolymer, $[\text{CH}:\text{CMeCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2]_2\text{CHOH}$, and II, and with a silicone rubber layer to give a presensitized lithog. plate.

IT 133411-78-6, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-triethyleneglycol monomethacrylate copolymer sodium salt
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate photosensitive layer using)

RN 133411-78-6 HCPLUS

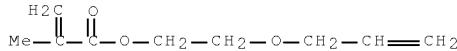
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-(2-propenoxy)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133411-77-5
CMF (C10 H18 O5 . C9 H14 O3 . C4 H6 O2)x
CCI PMS

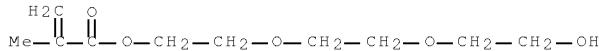
CM 2

CRN 16839-48-8
CMF C9 H14 O3

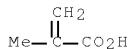


CM 3

CRN 2351-42-0
CMF C10 H18 O5



CM 4

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

IC ICM G03F007-00
ICS G03F007-038
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
IT 26570-48-9 86829-42-7 133394-54-4, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-2-methacryloxyethylhydrogen succinate copolymer 133394-55-5, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 133394-56-6, 2-Acryloxyethylhydrogen succinate-2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 133411-78-6, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-triethyleneglycol monomethacrylate copolymer sodium salt 133536-76-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate photosensitive layer using)

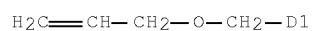
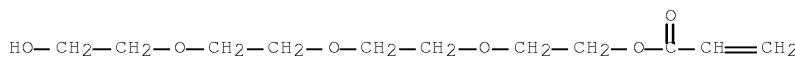
L35 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:152251 HCPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:152251
TITLE: Urethane (meth)acrylates for coating materials
INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62230762	A	19871009	JP 1986-70883	198603 31
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1986-70883 198603 31		

AB Urethane (meth)acrylates are prepared by reacting hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates with (un)substituted alkenyl glycidyl ethers and optionally other cyclic compds. and treating with other hydroxy compds. and polyisocyanates. Thus, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate was treated with allyl glycidyl ether at ratio 1:3 to give $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ [$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{H}$], treated with 2,4-toluene diisocyanate to give a urethane acrylate, treated with 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, mixed with pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropionate) and Irgacure 651, coated on steel, and irradiated with a high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 5H.

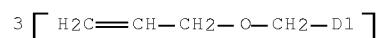
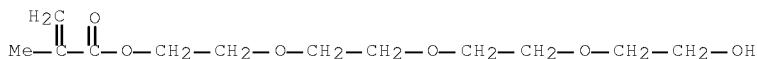
IT 112861-63-9F
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with polyisocyanates)
RN 112861-63-9 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

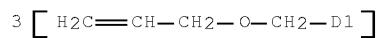
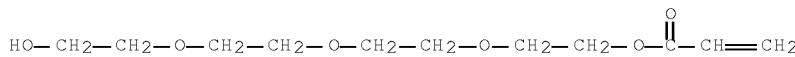


2 (D1-Me)

IT 112861-61-7P 112861-63-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)
RN 112861-61-7 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-62-8 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



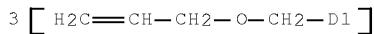
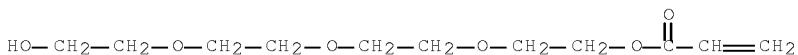
IC ICM C07C125-06
ICS C08G018-67
ICA C08F299-06
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 55
IT 112861-63-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with polyisocyanates)
 IT 112861-61-7P 112861-62-8P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)

L35 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:96319 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:96319
 TITLE: Light-curable polyene-polythiol coating materials
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62241925	A	19871022	JP 1986-84328	198604 14
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1986-84328 198604 14		

AB Coating materials contain compds. having ≥ 2 SH groups/mol. and alkenyl group-containing urethane (meth)acrylates. The reaction of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate with allyl glycidyl ether gave CH₂:CMeCO₂CH₂CH₂O[CH₂CH(CH₂OCH₂CH₂:CH₂)O]3H which was treated with 2,4-TDI to give a urethane methacrylate, mixed (60 parts) with 40 parts pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropenoate), coated on steel, and irradiated with high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 5 H.
 IT 112861-62-3P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)
 RN 112861-62-8 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

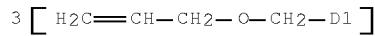
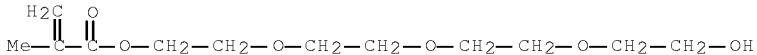


IT 112861-61-7P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate and
trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

RN 112861-61-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

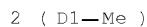
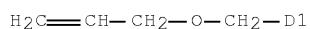
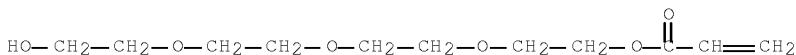


IT 112861-63-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with trimethylhexamethylene
diisocyanate)

RN 112861-63-9 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08G075-04

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 55

IT 112861-62-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)

IT 112861-61-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate and
trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

IT 112861-63-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with trimethylhexamethylene
diisocyanate)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:96318
 TITLE: Light curable polyene-polythiol coating materials
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62241924	A	19871022	JP 1986-84327	198604 14
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-84327	198604 14

GI



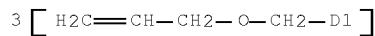
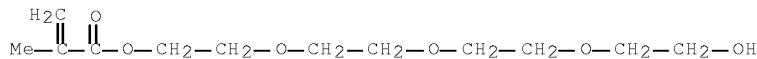
AB Coating materials contain compds. having ≥ 2 SH groups/mol. in alkenyl group-containing (meth)acrylates CH₂:CRCO₂ZOAlBmH (R = H or Me, Z = C₂-8 divalent organic groups, A = ring-opened groups of alkenyl glycidyl ethers I, B = ring-opened groups of cyclic compds. except I, l = 1-20, m = 0 or 1-20, the arrangement of A and B being arbitrary), and R¹ = H or <C₂₀ (halo substituted) hydrocarbyl groups and R² <C₂₀ alkenyl groups in I. The reaction of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate with allyl glycidyl ether with 98.1% CH₂:CHCO₂CH₂CH₂O[CH₂CH(CH₂OCH₂CH₂O)CH₂:CH₂]O]CH₂ which (56 parts) was mixed with 44 parts pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropenoate), coated on steel, and irradiated with high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 3 H.

IT 112861-61-7P 112861-62-8P 112861-63-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

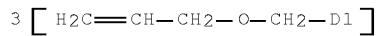
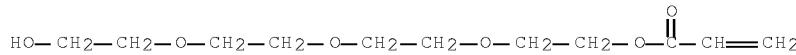
(manufacture and photochem. polymerization of, with polydiols, for coatings)

RN 112861-61-7 HCPLUS

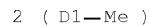
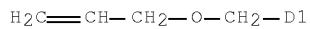
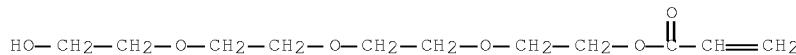
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-62-8 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-63-9 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-
propenoxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



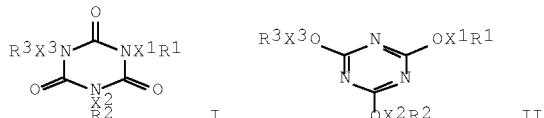
IC ICM C08G075-04
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 55
 IT 112861-61-7P 112861-62-8P 112861-63-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and photochem. polymerization of, with polydiols, for
 coatings)

L35 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:412173 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:12173
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:2033a,2036a
 TITLE: Curable resin compositions for dental use
 INVENTOR(S): Sakashita, Takeshi; Nakano, Takayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61036204	A	19860220	JP 1984-155621	19840727
JP 03078841	B	19911217	JP 1984-155621	19840727
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				

GI



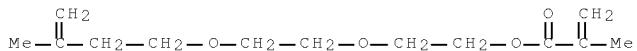
AB Curable resin compns. for dental use comprise (1) poly(meth)acryloyloxyalkyl(iso)cyanurate I or II (R1-R3 = H, alkyl, acryloyl, methacryloyl; X1-X3 = oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene), (2) vinyl compds., and (3) a polymerization initiator. Thus, bis(methacryloyloxyethyl)(hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate (1 g), a vinyl compound (1 g), camphorquinone (6 mg), Me N,N-dimethylanthranilate (6 mg), and powdered silica (2 g) were mixed to form a paste, which was irradiated with visible light (350-700 nm) for 30 s. The Brinell hardness was 70 and the bending strength was 1150 kg/cm².

IT 102770-35-4

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dental composites or cements containing)

RN 102770-35-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[(3-methyl-3-butenyl)oxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM A61K006-08
ICA C08F220-40; C08F226-06
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 109-16-0 1565-94-2 3077-12-1 35838-12-1 56745-15-4
82508-13-2 102770-35-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dental composites or cements containing)

L35 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:542411 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:142411
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:22829a,22832a
 TITLE: Synthesis of polymers containing crown lactone units via cyclopolymerization in the presence of alkylaluminum chlorides
 AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Taniguchi, Yasuyuki; Takada, Yoshiyuki
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan
 SOURCE: Makromolekulare Chemie, Rapid Communications (1985), 6(3), 155-61
 CODEN: MCRCD4; ISSN: 0173-2803
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Polymerization of the acrylates $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)^y\text{O}-\text{o}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{COCH}:\text{CH}_2$ ($x = 1-3$, $y = 1-2$) or $\text{o}-\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{COCH}:\text{CH}_2$ ($x = 2-5$) by Al chloroalkyls gave cyclopolymer containing crown ether lactone units. $\text{Et}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_3$ and EtAlCl_2 were more effective than EtAlCl_1 , but often gave insol. polymers. The polymers were faster than radical cyclopolymer. In the extraction of alkali metal picrates the cation binding ability of the crown ether lactone derivative polymers decreased in the order: benzo-21-crown > benzo-24-crown-7 benzo-23-crown-6 > benzo-18-crown-5 > benzo-20-crown-5 > benzo-15-crown-4, benzo-14-crown-3, benzo-17-crown-4. For other crown ether polymers, stability was also greatest for rings containing 6 O atoms.

IT 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4P 77504-08-6P
 96387-23-6P 96387-35-8P 96387-37-0P
 96387-39-2P

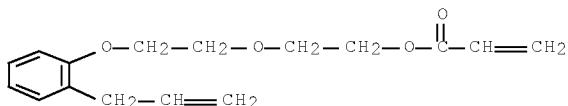
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (crown ether lactone-containing, preparation and metal binding capacity of)

RN 77504-04-2 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

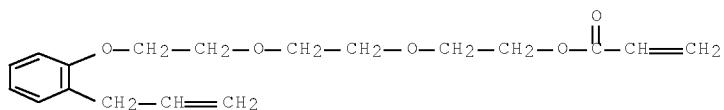
CRN 77504-03-1
 CMF C16 H20 O4



RN 77504-06-4 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-05-3
 CMF C18 H24 O5

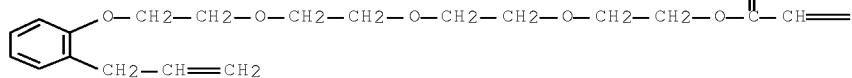


RN 77504-08-6 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-07-5
 CMF C20 H28 O6

PAGE 1-A

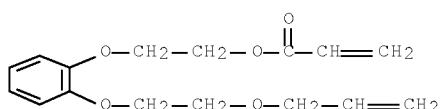


PAGE 1-B

—CH2
 RN 96387-33-6 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-32-5
 CMF C16 H20 O5

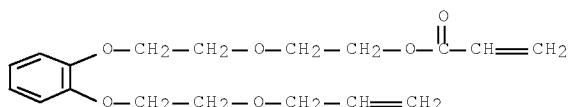


RN 96387-35-8 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-34-7

CMF C18 H24 O6



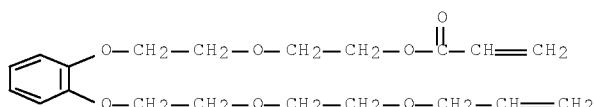
RN 96387-37-0 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-36-9

CMF C20 H28 O7



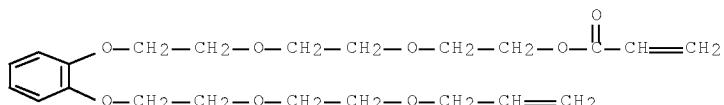
RN 96387-39-2 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-38-1

CMF C22 H32 O8



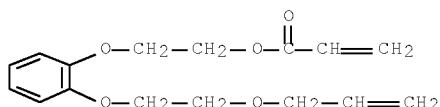
IT 96387-32-5P 96387-34-7P 96387-36-9P

96387-38-1P

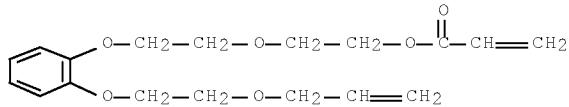
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 96387-32-5 HCPLUS

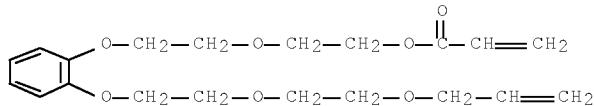
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



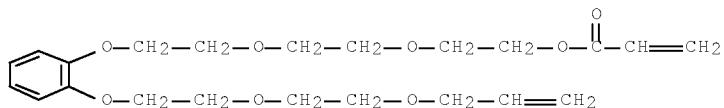
RN 96387-34-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96387-36-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96387-38-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



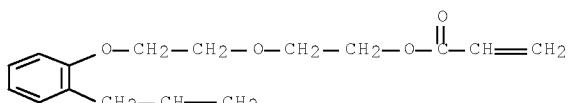
CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 IT 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4P 77504-08-6P
 96387-33-6P 96387-35-8P 96387-37-0P
 96387-39-2P 96387-41-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (crown ether lactone-containing, preparation and metal binding capacity
 of)
 IT 96387-32-5P 96387-34-7P 96387-36-9P
 96387-38-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:438883 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:38883
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:6095a,6098a
 TITLE: Studies on cyclopolymerization in the presence
 of alkylaluminum chlorides. VII.
 Cyclopolymerizations of acrylates and
 methacrylates containing oligooxyethylene units
 in the 11-20-membered-ring region
 AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Iiyama,
 Takashi; Takada, Yoshiyuki
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan
 SOURCE: Polymer Journal (Tokyo, Japan) (1984), 16(2),
 145-50
 CODEN: POLJB8; ISSN: 0032-3896
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

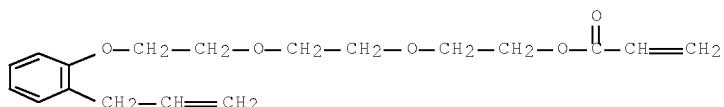
AB An investigation of cyclopolymer. in the presence of alkylaluminum chlorides was extended to 2-[2-(o-allylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl acrylate [77504-03-1] and higher homologs containing oligooxyethylene units capable of forming 14-, 17- and 20-membered rings, resp. Although the effect of alkylaluminum chlorides was gradually reduced with increasing ring size, it was remarkable in the formation of 14-membered rings for methacrylates and even the 20-membered rings for acrylates. When combined with previous results for the analogs containing oligomethylene units, the present data showed that oxyethylene groups had favorable effects on cyclopolymer. A plot of the extent of cyclization against ring size showed that monomers containing oligooxyethylene units had a greater cyclization tendency than those containing oligomethylene units. Plotting the log of the rate consts. for linear propagation and cyclization against ring size gave a straight line in the ring-size range from 11 to 20 for acrylates.

IT 77504-03-1P 77504-05-3P 77504-07-5P
 90883-60-6P 90883-61-7P 90883-62-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and properties and cyclopolymer. of)

RN 77504-03-1 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

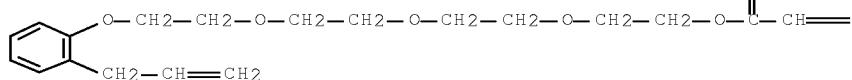


RN 77504-05-3 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-07-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

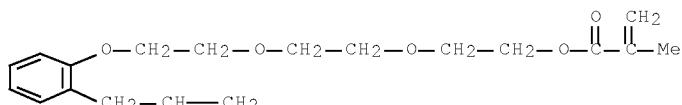
PAGE 1-A



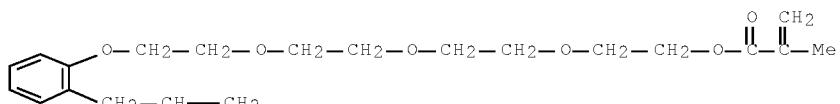
PAGE 1-B

=CH2

RN 90883-60-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

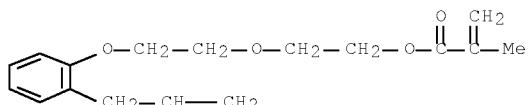


RN 90883-61-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 90883-62-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-

propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 67

IT 77504-03-1P 77504-05-3P 77504-07-5P
90883-60-6P 90883-61-7P 90883-62-8PRL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and properties and cyclopolymer. of)

L35 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:85273 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:85273

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:12917a,12920a

TITLE: Diethylene glycol methacrylate allyl ether.

INVENTOR(S): Voronina, T. A.; Fomina, N. V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USSR

SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom.
Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1983, (38), 85.

CODEN: URXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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SU 1047898	A1	19831015	SU 1982-3435735	198205 11
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SU 1982-3435735	198205 11

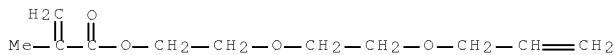
AB Title substance is prepared from diethylene glycol and allyl bromide by treating the resulting monoallyl ether of diethylene glycol with methacrylic chloride in the presence of a catalyst at 0-(-5)°. The procedure is simplified and the yield is increased by condensing diethylene glycol with allyl bromide at 90-140° in the presence of metallic Cu in a polar solvent consisting of DMF or DMSO with subsequent cooling of the reaction material containing the monoallyl ether of diethylene glycol up to 0-(-5)° and addition of methacrylic chloride.

IT 58985-94-7P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

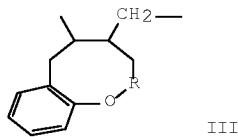
RN 58985-94-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



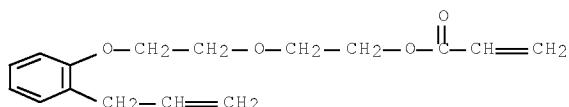
IC C07C069-587; C07C069-54
 CC 23-17 (Aliphatic Compounds)
 IT 58985-94-7P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:175657 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:175657
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 94:28725a,28728a
 TITLE: Effect of alkylaluminum chlorides on the
 cyclopolymerization of unconjugated dienes
 AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Takada,
 Yoshiyuki
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, Japan
 SOURCE: Hokkaido Daigaku Kogakubu Kenkyu Hokoku (1980),
 (102), 45-54
 DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: HDKKA; ISSN: 0385-602X
 LANGUAGE: Journal
 Japanese
 GI

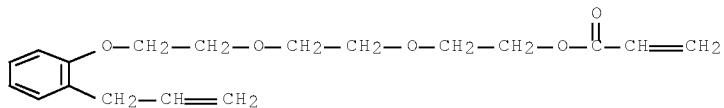


AB Unconjugated dienes such as ω -(2-allylphenoxy)alkyl acrylates [ω -CH₂:CHCH₂C₆H₄O(CH₂CH₂)_nO₂CCH:CH₂, n = 1,2,3,5] (I), and ω -(2-allylphenyl)oligooxyethylene acrylates [ω -CH₂:CHCH₂C₆H₄(OCH₂CH₂)_nO₂CCH:CH₂, n = 0,2,3,4] (II) were polymerized in the presence of AlEt₂Cl [96-10-6], AlEt_{1.5}C_{11.5} [12075-68-2], and AlEt₂C₁₂ [563-43-9] to give polymers containing 7-20 membered rings [III, R = O(CH₂CH₂)_n or (OCH₂CH₂)_n]. The catalysts increased the reaction rate and the extent of cyclization in the case of I (n = 1,2,3) or II (n = 0,2,3) but for making larger rings, they were not effective. Copolymn. studies with 4-chlorostyrene [1073-67-2] suggested that the catalysts interact with both the double bonds in the same monomer mol.

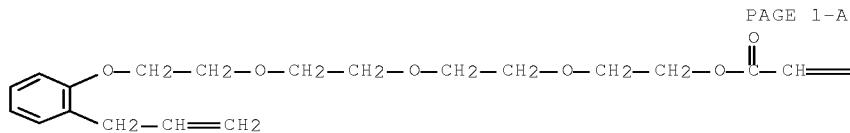
IT 77504-03-1 77504-05-3 77504-07-5
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (cyclopolyrn. of, in presence of ethylaluminum chlorides,
 mechanism of)
 RN 77504-03-1 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-05-3 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-07-5 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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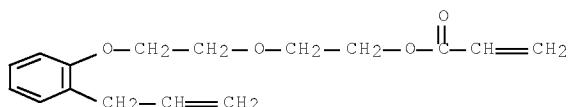
PAGE 1-B

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IT 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4P 77504-08-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 77504-04-2 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester,
 homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-03-1
 CMF C16 H20 O4



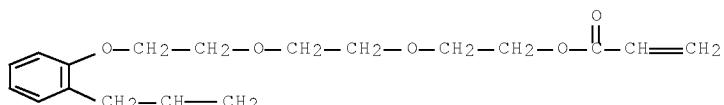
RN 77504-06-4 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-05-3

CMF C18 H24 O5



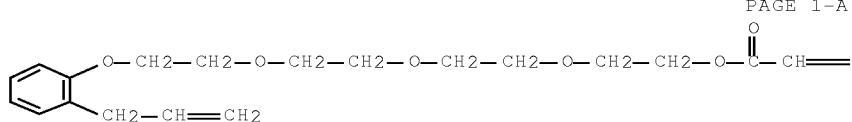
RN 77504-08-6 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-07-5

CMF C20 H28 O6



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PAGE 1-B

=CH2

CC 35-4 (Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 14925-75-8 61632-59-5 61632-60-8 77504-03-1
77504-05-3 77504-07-5 77504-09-7 77505-38-5RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclopolymer. of, in presence of ethylaluminum chlorides,
mechanism of)

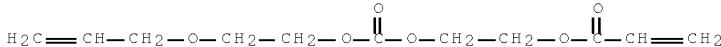
IT 27101-85-5P 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4P

77504-08-6P 77504-10-0P 77504-11-1P 77504-12-2P

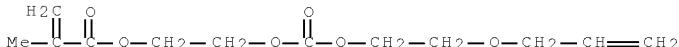
77538-73-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:169022 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:169022
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 90:26851a,26854a
 TITLE: Synthesis of esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids containing allyl groups
 AUTHOR(S): Beshenova, E. P.; Etlis, V. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Osnovnoi Organicheskii Sintez i Neftekhimiya
 (1977), 8, 57-9
 CODEN: OOSNDC; ISSN: 0321-2386
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 90:169022
 AB The syntheses are described of 8 title compds. $\text{CH}_2:\text{CRCO}_2\text{ZCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ [R = H, Me; Z = $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)\text{OCO}_2$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{O}$] from acrylic and methacrylic acids, their derivs., and derivs. of allyl alc.
 IT 69936-66-9P 69936-67-0P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 69936-66-9 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]carbonyl]oxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 69936-67-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]carbonyl]oxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 35-2 (Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 23
 IT 22214-16-0P 22214-17-1P 69936-66-9P 69936-67-0P
 69936-68-1P 69936-69-2P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:151442 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:151442
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 84:24621a,24624a
 TITLE: Crosslinked hydrogel copolymer material
 INVENTOR(S): Howes, John G. B.; Da Costa, Nicholas M.;
 Selway, Rupert A.; Potter, William D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smith and Nephew Research Ltd., UK
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2529639	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529639	197507 03
DE 2529639 GB 1494641	C2 A	19850725 19771207	GB 1974-29757	197407 04
ZA 7504036	A	19760526	ZA 1975-4036	197506 24
US 4036814	A	19770719	US 1975-590037	197506 25
NO 7502351	A	19760106	NO 1975-2351	197506 30
NO 144888 NO 144888 DK 7503006	B C A	19810824 19811202 19760105	DK 1975-3006	197507 03
NL 7507914	A	19760106	NL 1975-7914	197507 03
FR 2277110	A1	19760130	FR 1975-20881	197507 03
FR 2277110 AU 7582722	B1 A	19801003 19770106	AU 1975-82722	197507 03
CH 603708	A5	19780831	CH 1975-8688	197507 03
CS 194231	B2	19791130	CS 1975-4749	197507 03
BE 831047	A1	19760105	BE 1975-158027	197507 04
FI 7501961	A	19760105	FI 1975-1961	197507 04
FI 59114 FI 59114 SE 7507693	B C A	19810227 19810610 19760105	SE 1975-7693	197507 04
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SE 407416	B	19790326		
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BR 7504239	A	19760706	BR 1975-5429	
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				197504
				28

AB Phenylethyl methacrylate (I), benzyl methacrylate, phenoxyethyl methacrylate, β -naphthyl methacrylate, or a similar methacrylate was copolymerd. with vinylpyrrolidone (II) and with allyl methacrylate (III), 3-allyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate, or a similar crosslinking monomer to prepare crosslinked hydrogel copolymers which absorbed 65-85% of a physiol. salt solution and were especially useful for the manufacture of contact lenses. Thus, a mixture of I 6.4, II 33.6, III 0.27, and AIBN 0.12 g were heated 24 hr at 45-55° and 1-10 hr at 110° to prepare a copolymer [58986-09-7].

IT 58985-95-8 58985-97-0 58985-98-1
 58985-99-2 58986-00-8 58986-01-9
 58986-03-1 58986-04-2 58986-05-3
 58986-07-5 58986-08-6

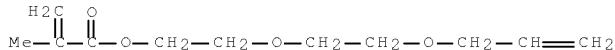
RL: USES (Uses)
 (hydrogels)

RN 58985-95-8 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

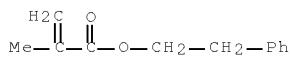
CM 1

CRN 58985-94-7
 CMF C11 H18 O4



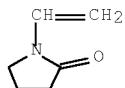
CM 2

CRN 3683-12-3
 CMF C12 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

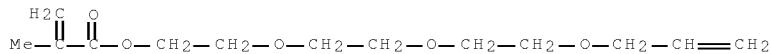


RN 58985-97-0 HCAPLUS

12. CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

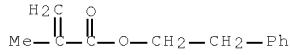
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 05



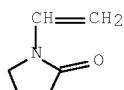
CM 2

CRN 3683-12-3
CMF C12 H14 O2



CM 3

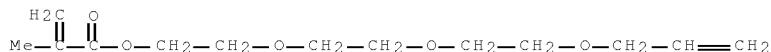
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58985-98-1 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
 propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

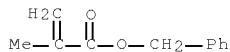
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5



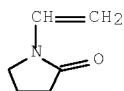
CM 2

CRN 2495-37-6
 CMF C11 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O

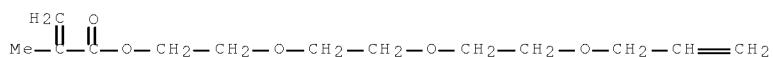


RN 58985-99-2 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
 propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

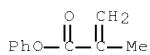
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9

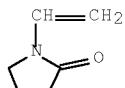
CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

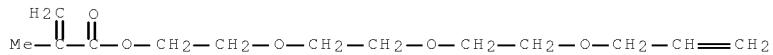
CRN 2177-70-0
CMF C10 H10 O2

CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

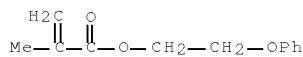
RN 58986-00-8 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenoxyethyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
 propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

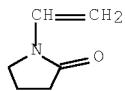
CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 O5

CM 2

CRN 10595-06-9
CMF C12 H14 O3

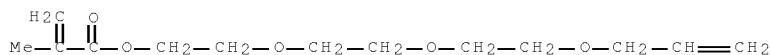


CM 3

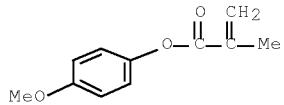
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

RN 58986-01-9 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-methoxyphenyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
 propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

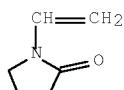
CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 O5

CM 2

CRN 10430-85-0
CMF C11 H12 O3

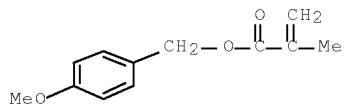
CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

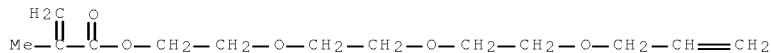


RN 58986-03-1 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (4-methoxyphenyl)methyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

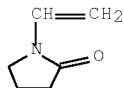
CM 1

CRN 58986-02-0
 CMF C₁₂ H₁₄ O₃

CM 2

CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C₁₃ H₂₂ O₅

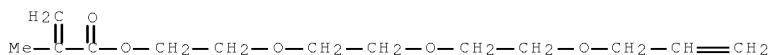
CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C₆ H₉ N O

RN 58986-04-2 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-naphthalenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

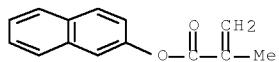
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5



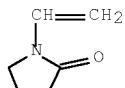
CM 2

CRN 10475-46-4
 CMF C14 H12 O2



CM 3

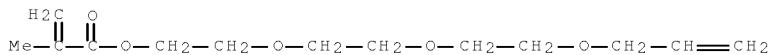
CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58986-05-3 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

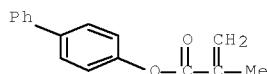
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5

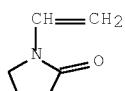


CM 2

CRN 46904-74-9
 CMF C16 H14 O2

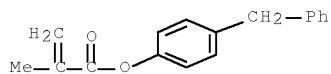


CM 3

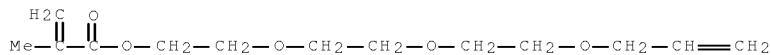
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

RN 58986-07-5 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-(phenylmethyl)phenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

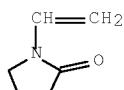
CRN 58986-06-4
CMF C17 H16 O2

CM 2

CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 O5

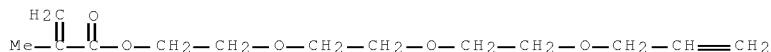
CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

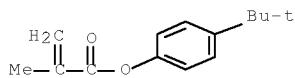


RN 58986-08-6 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

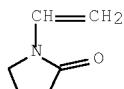
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5

CM 2

CRN 13101-33-2
 CMF C14 H18 O2

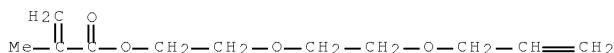
CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O

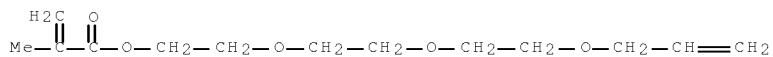
IC C08F; G02C
 CC 36-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
 IT 58985-90-3 58985-91-4 58985-92-5 58985-93-6 58985-95-8
 58985-97-0 58985-98-1 58985-99-2
 58986-00-8 58986-01-9 58986-03-1
 58986-04-2 58986-05-3 58986-07-5
 58986-08-6 58986-09-7

RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrogels)

L35 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:27989 HCPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:27989
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:5388e-i
TITLE: Three dimensional polymerization of allyl ethers
and mixed allyl ethers of methacrylic esters of
glycols
AUTHOR(S): Berlin, A. A.; Dabagova, A. K.; Rodionova, E. F.
SOURCE: Sbornik Statei Obshchey Khim. (1953), 2, 1560-5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Reaction of glycols with $\text{CH}_2:\text{CMeCOCl}$ or $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCl}$ in the presence of pyridine at -10° gave 60-70% of the following derivs.:
 $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 69-70°, d2020 0.9706, nD20 1.4460;
 $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 85-6°, d2020 1.0270, nD20 1.4538;
 $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}:\text{CH}_2$, b. undetd. owing to polymerization, d2020 1.0550, nD20 1.4587; $\text{CH}_2:\text{CMeCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 106°, d2020 1.0820, nD20 1.4500; $\text{CH}_2:\text{CMeCO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 119-20°, d2020 1.1020, nD20 1.4560; $\text{CH}_2:\text{CMeCO}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, polymerizes on attempted distillation, d2020 1.1070, nD20 1.4585; $(\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)_2$, b2 127.5°, d2020 1.1210, nD20 1.4445; $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)_2$, b2 161°, d2020 1.1400, nD20 1.4515; $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 85.5°, d2020 1.0384, nD20 1.4415. The intermediate allyl ethers were prepared from RCl or RBr and the corresponding Na derivative of the glycols; $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ (I), b. 159-60°, d2020 0.9526, nD20 1.4355; $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 98-101°, d2020 1.012, nD20 1.4440; $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, b2 115-18°, d2020 1.0699, nD20 1.4530. Passage of ethylene oxide into $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{OH}$ and 3% concentrated H_2SO_4 at 50-60° gave 50-5% yield of I. Polymerization of these esters were run in pure state and in 25% MeOH solns. The results, given graphically, show the following. The methacrylicallyl derivs. of the glycols and methacrylic- "carballylic" derivs. polymerize more rapidly than do "biscarballylic" or allyl "carballylic" derivs. Generally the increase of the distance between the functional groups of the above esters leads to increase rate of 3-dimensional polymerization; in "biscarballylic" esters this relationship is reversed. The principal factor affecting the rate of polymerization in MeOH is the steric factor which establishes the distance between the functional groups of the monomer.
IT 58985-94-7, Ethanol, 2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]-, methacrylate
58985-96-9, Ethanol, 2-[2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]-,
methacrylate
(polymerization of)
RN 58985-94-7 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58985-96-9 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
IT 15075-50-0, Ethanol, 2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]- 26150-05-0, Ethanol,
2-[2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]- 44605-74-5, Carbonic acid, allyl
ester 58985-94-7, Ethanol, 2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]-,
methacrylate 58985-96-9, Ethanol, 2-[2-[2-
(allyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]-, methacrylate 58985-96-9,
3,6,9-Trioxadodec-11-en-1-ol, methacrylate
(polymerization of)

=>